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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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THE MAN WHO WON.

A Little Comedy of the Summer Hotel.—
Perhaps You Saw It There. :: :: :: ::

The young men summering at the Westminster-on-the-Sound, a hotel which required references and was noted for its distinct air of aristocracy, were causing a great deal of quiet amusement to the older guests, amusements which, as time went on, became more general, affecting even the waiters and other servants, who discussed it among themselves and awaited developments with the same amount of interest as the person whom they served.

Miss Kennedy was a coquette. Every one but a few of her intimate friends would tell you this without hesitation. This fact, however, should not have interested the guests to any great extent. Coquettes of all ages and degrees of beauty were not uncommon at the Westminster. But the trouble was that Miss Kennedy was different from the ordinary run of coquettes; so decidedly different, in fact, that the amusement furnished by the young men, of which amusement Miss Kennedy was the indirect cause, grew into speculation as the guests tried to explain her peculiar actions and the strange influence which she wielded over young men. Influence she certainly had. Never in the history of the Westminster had so many young men fallen so desperately and uncompromisingly in love with one girl. It seemed impossible for them to know her simply as a friend. In fact, platonic friendship seemed quite out of the question so far as Miss Kennedy was concerned.

It was quite inexplicable. She was good-looking, of course, but then there were numerous girls in the neighborhood, and, indeed, some at the Westminster no less fair, who never in their careers had caused such general furore among a gathering of young men.

Her enemies said that her heart, if she had one, was as cold and as impervious as steel. If this were not so how could she lead man after man along, keeping his hopes at fever heat? Her enemies thought this cruel. Her friends, however, thought otherwise. They said that if she really was as cold as steel then her sweet smiles and her sincere and winning manners certainly belied her. If men insisted on becoming so enamored with her, was it her fault? And if her sweet and sympathetic disposition and smiles—which she bestowed on all alike, were misconstrued by some ardent though deluded admirers, would she be censured when, as time went on, it became her painful duty to dispel the hallucination? No; they thought she was rather to be pitied. One of her philosophical friends, a young law student, hit the nail on the head when he said that beauty was not the essential. The real thing, he said, that appealed to men was the knack of appearing congenial and sympathetic; in short, to understand a man and have an adaptability to various natures; to give weight to one's opinions and to exhibit other flattering marks of attention and respect which could not fail to impress the average man. Some girls feign this, according to the law student, but Miss Kennedy was innocence itself, and her interest and sympathy for her friends came not from duplicity but from pure goodness of heart. The law student might just as well have kept silent, however, as he had already been voted a great bore, and no one ever paid any attention to what he said. At all events so many of the young men at the Westminster had fallen prey to Miss Kennedy's charms, only to rise sadder and wiser, that it finally got so that whenever a fellow began to avoid the usual evening gathering on the veranda, the boarders merely nodded wisely and said nothing, while the young men hugged one another in ecstacy, and when, after a week or two, perhaps longer, perhaps not so long, he began to mingle in with the crowd, and with a saddened face to take up once more the old order of life, the boarders smiled again, while the young men, most of whom had been through the same course, welcomed him effusively, and he, though sore and sour, joined them while they waited for another unfortunate. The respective unfortunate was generally designated as "next."

And so when the depot hack rolled up the winding driveway one August afternoon and a rather good-looking young man alighted and walked up the steps, a general smile flashed over the faces of the older guests, while the young men chuckled joyously.

"Gad, another victim," chuckled a stout young man of the name of Judson. "All we've got to do is to get him introduced and then watch for the fun. Eh, boys?"

"That's just the idea," assented Gilbert Chauncy of Amherst. "Every fellow must make it his business to see that they meet as soon as possible and"—

"Oh, yes, get them together," interrupted Goldthwaite. "You will get hold of the wrong man or rather the right man some day, and you won't have half the fun you expect. He will win hey?"

"Ho, ho, Goldy's getting nervous," jeered several. "He is afraid of his chances. Never mind, Goldy; a man with your figure need never fear a rival."

Still good-natured Goldthwaite only smiled. He was, in fact, an enigma to most of the boys. He had early fallen prey to Miss Kennedy's charms and, strange to say, he still remained in her good graces. Some one from another hotel said he had known her in New York. Goldthwaite was very close-mouthed and would not talk of his affairs. He still clung tenaciously to Miss Kennedy, and although he had witnessed the downfall of many he had never been in a position where he could experience their sensations. His friends unkindly said that this was because Goldthwaite did not know when he was rebuffed or squelched. However that may have been, he seemed perfectly happy and said nothing.

Some time after the arrival of the newcomer a number of the boys were lying in hammocks enjoying the cooling breezes from the Sound and discussing plans for bringing the "next" to his fate, when the sound of merry laughter in the direction of the hotel caused them to look up. What they saw caused involuntary ejaculations of astonishment to escape the lips of the young men in the hammocks, for there coming down the steps together, were the prospective victim and the very young woman they wanted him to meet. They appeared to be on excellent term for so short an acquaintance, and this fact struck Chauncy so forcibly that he rose in his hammock and gazed at them with curiosity.

"Humph!" he grunted. "Some one seems to have got ahead of us. However, it's just as well. And now," he added, slapping a companion on the back, "all we've got to do is to push things along gently and watch."

That evening at dinner the boys all met him, and found, among other things, that he was a lawyer, and that he lived in New York City. Miss Kennedy lived in that city, so did Goldthwaite. He was a very interesting, self reliant sort of a man, and he was pronounced a very promising victim. His name was Lawrence.

By the end of the week things were progressing splendidly. Lawrence had paid attentions to Miss Kennedy in a way that exceeded the wildest dreams of the hopeful, and he had surely become entangled in the meshes that had captured so many youthful hearts. In the morning he accompanied her to the beach or sat under some shady tree while she read, and in the afternoon they went driving. Of evenings they took long walks in the moonlight or sat together on the porch. Goldthwaite managed to get in an occasional tete-a-tete or a moonlight stroll. In short, he played a very excellent second violin with a complaisance that dumfounded his comrades.

"The best part of it is," said Curtis one night, "we did not have to do a stroke of work in getting them together. He seemed to take to her as soon as he saw her and now they are as thick as thieves."

"Who introduced them?" asked Goldthwaite. "I have been trying to find how it occurred and the circumstances for a good while, but no one seems to know anything about it."

"That's so," said another. "Come to think, it does seem a trifle strange that they should be seen hobnobbing so thickly an hour after he arrived."

"Well," said young Dwight, "however they may have become acquainted or whoever introduced them, one thing is certain, they know each other now. So let's not worry about such a trifling matter, but look forward to that glorious day when the Hon. John Lawrence will go around with a face as dark as a November landscape and vainly wavering between the pistol, arsenic or a foreign clime."

"Just as Charley Dwight did," interrupted Chauncy, with a grin.

"Oh, there were others," retorted Dwight. "At any rate, I give him another week before he lands on his back on the cold, cold world with a hideous realization that life is not what it seems."

"Hear, hear!" cried several, and then, as the strains of dance music reached their ears, they adjoined to the music room so fully assured that the end was near that even the most sceptical could not but smile gleefully as Lawrence and Miss Kennedy glided by to the tune of the latest popular waltz.

But as the time went on, things became serious. The week allotted for the downfall of Lawrence passed, and still another week elapsed. The young men began to get worried.

"Say, Jack," growled Dwight to Chauncy one Sunday night, "this thing does not seem to go off as smoothly as some of us have been pleased to think it would. Here's two weeks passed and no change. Moreover, from all appearances there does not seem to be any likelihood of any change except for the worse—worse for us," he added.

That young Dwight voiced the sentiments of the entire crowd was very evident. His sentiments were accepted as disagreeable facts by every one. The guests smiled significantly.

"We have got to smash things somehow," said Grey one evening, as Lawrence and Miss Kennedy strolled down the driveway. "This game is too one-sided. I fail to see where our fun comes in at all. It is time to make some on our hook. We've got to make him ridiculous, make a fool of him by some practical joke. I tell you, fellows, we've got to do something. We can't let one man beat a dozen of us, can we?"

"All right," grinned Goldthwaite. "You bright boys get together and do your prettiest and I'll look on and applaud. As for me, I am done with the whole business."

The boys got their heads together and from that time forth Mr. Lawrence's life became unbearable. One night, when he came in late, he found his doors and windows nailed shut and was compelled to sleep in Goldthwaite's room. He was subjected to many other annoyances. One evening when he attended a dance at a hotel at North West Hampton he found that his dancing pumps had been stolen from his satchel and replaced by a pair of dusty goloshes. Lawrence, however, bore these indignities with the stoicism of an Indian chief.

The end of the three weeks brought with it the time of Lawrence's departure, but strange to say there was little happiness among the young men over that fact. They had come to the conclusion that Lawrence had won out.

"We accomplished absolutely nothing," said Chauncy.

"Nothing," said Grey. "Yes, we have; we have succeeded in bringing them closer together. If we had kept on much longer we would have had them engaged. That is, if they are not engaged already."

"Oh, don't let that worry you," said Dwight, who became angry when any one spoke of Miss Kennedy being engaged.

The boys were all seated in the summer-house near the winding pathway. Lawrence was to leave on the 10 o'clock train, and it was already 9 o'clock. Miss Kennedy and Lawrence had not been seen for some time and Goldthwaite was also missing. There was no moon and it was quit dark. Chauncy and his companions sat silently in the summer-house, every man puffing gloomily upon a pipe. There came a sound of laughter from the porch and a second later three persons came strolling down the driveway. One was Miss Kennedy, the other two were Goldthwaite and Lawrence. One was walking very near Miss Kennedy. He was Goldthwaite. Lawrence seemed content to fall into the background. He carried a dress-suit-case in either hand. As they reached the summer-house, Goldthwaite looked back at Lawrence and said:

"Say, Jack, it was blamed fine of you to turn in and help Edith and me out the way you did. The boys would have killed me had they known that I was engaged to her before she came here, but we were not quite ready to announce it at first and did not dare to afterward. You'r a good actor, Lawrence, and I see no harm in your flirting with a girl even if she is your sister-in-law. You came at the right time; I could not have kept the secret much longer. We will follow you to the day after tomorrow."

Then they passed on to the depot.

The summer-house remained as dark and as quite as the abode of the dead. Far into the night shone the glow of the embers in a dozen bulldog pipes, and when the damp midnight breeze began to set in from the Sound a line of ghostlike figures stole silently and sullenly from the summer house and went to bed.—New York Evening Sun.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A curious coin used by the Gauls about 2000 years ago was shaped like a horseshoe or the capital letter U, and was about a quarter of an inch thick and two inches across.

Pennsylvania was originally settled by Swedes in 1627. They were forcibly subjugated in 1655 by the neighboring Dutch of New Amsterdam (New York), who themselves passed under English rule in 1664. Philadelphia and Pennsylvania proper were founded by Penn in 1682.

A St. Petersburg medical student, M. Kolomaizeff, has just completed a curious scientific experiment; he has hatched out a turkey's egg by carrying it about for 18 days under his arm. In consequence of his success quite a crowd of people in St. Petersburg are now endeavoring to hatch out geese, hens and ducks in the same manner. It is a healthier occupation than hatching plots.

The dwarfs as well as the giants are caught in the net of French compulsory military service, and the last conscription has brought out a recruit of very diminutive size. His name is Francois Finas; he comes from Montmeillan; his height is three feet three inches; he weighs only four stone three pounds; he cannot carry a flag or keep step with his comrades, but trots after them as they march through the town.

At one time, if a Japanese girl married a foreigner, she was instantly decapitated. A Portuguese was probably the first European to marry a daughter of the land of the chrysanthemum with impunity. He went there 30 years ago, and fell in love with a Japanese girl. Her parents warned her of the fatal consequences of marrying him, but she persisted, with the result that the Mikado decided that she must be beheaded. However, after a correspondence of over five years' duration between the Portuguese and Japanese governments, she was permitted to live.

The horses of the Pilgrims were all alike in form and size. After cutting down trees and sawing logs of suitable length, the men dragged them by hand along the ground—for there were no horses or other beasts of burden—and laid them one upon another, thus forming the walls. Probably the chimneys and fireplaces were of stone, crevices being plastered up with mortar, made by mixing straw and mud, and oil paper taking the place of glass for windows. At the best, these log-houses were poor makeshifts for dwellings in the severe winter along the bleak New England coast. For furnishing these simple homes, the Pilgrims had brought over such articles as large arm-chairs, wooden settles, high-posted beds, truckle-beds for young children and cradles for babies. The cooking was done in a big fireplace. Here the housewife baked bread in large ovens, roasted meat on iron spits, which they had to keep turning in order to cook all sides of the roast alike, and boiled various kinds of food in large kettles hung over the fire.

Deaf and Dumb Artists.

It is a curious fact that the monument to Rochambeau, which was unveiled at Washington at the end of May, is the work of a sculptor who is a deaf mute. M. Hamar, however, is not the only celebrated artist who finishes his work better than nature often finishes hers. Three other French sculptors of the present day are also deaf mutes, and more remarkable still was the sculptor of animals, Vidal, who died a few years ago much regretted by the many admirers of his work, for he was blind. Another sculptor, M. Conttrevas, who exhibits in the old Salon, had to have his right arm amputated a few years ago. Most men would have given up a profession which obviously seems to require more than any other the use of both hands, but M. Contrevas taught himself to model with his left hand, and chisels the marble with the help of an instrument he can work with his foot.—London Tatler.

Soil was brought up from a depth of 320 feet from a coal mine in Belgium, and from it sprouted weeds of a species unknown to botanists.

THEY'RE WORKING NOW

THESE FOUR WORDS THE SECRET OF OUR PROSPERITY.

Secretary Shaw, in a Great Speech, Denounces Tariff Repeal as a Worthless Trust Remedy, and Says the Tariff Should Be Let Alone.

The speech of Secretary Shaw at Morrisville, Vt., on the 19th of August was an epoch in the campaign of 1902. Its importance and its significance can hardly be overestimated. The country was ready and waiting for such a speech by the Secretary of the Treasury. More than ever, after reading this speech, will the country congratulate itself and the administration upon the retirement of a very feeble and inefficient minister of finance and the installation as his successor of a man of brains, a man of mark, a man who studied economics while studying finance, and has accordingly learned the important truth that a sound economic condition is an indispensable condition precedent to a sound financial condition. What Secretary Gage did not know about the tariff and its relation to the general welfare of the nation would make up a very large volume. What little he did know he knew wrongly and for the most part as a free trader knows it.

But here comes a man from Iowa whose horizon has not been bounded by a bank counter, who has seen a bigger world, a world of more consequence, a world of farms and factories, of mills and mines, of forests and fisheries, while at the same time he has not neglected to look over the world of finance. Speaking as the fiscal mouthpiece of the Administration this wide open eyed man tells the country what it wants most to hear at this time, and that is that the thing to consider just now is the prosperity we have and how not to fool it away by half-baked, premature projects of tariff reform and tariff revision. While not opposing changes in the tariff schedules when such changes are plainly called for by altered conditions, Secretary Shaw would "resist the efforts of the opposition to revise the entire tariff law, thus paralyzing business for a season." He doubts the wisdom of instructing or exacting pledges from candidates for Congress as "liable to precipitate a protracted debate with very uncertain results." In his opinion no condition at present exists which calls for or justifies any disturbance of the tariff schedules on any other than strict protection lines. Most emphatically and specifically he rejects the plea that tariff revision is necessary because of the trusts, or because somebody somewhere thinks he would be gainer by a reduction of duty rates. Says the Secretary:

"There ought to be some more tangible reason for such a dangerous expedient than the existence of a sentiment in certain localities, now as always, that demands a reduction of the tariff on articles there consumed and not produced, while it stands ready to fight to a finish any reduction on the things there produced.

"I, for one, must have a very bitter and relentless enemy before I will consent to carry yellow fever germs into my home town. Don't misunderstand me. I am not comparing a readjustment of a schedule here and there to an epidemic. But I do declare that there has never been a revision of the tariff in the interests of free trade or for revenue only that has not proven as fatal to business as the plagues of Egypt."

Still more explicitly Secretary Shaw declares:

"I am willing to concede that conditions change, and that the old Morrill bill of the sixties, for instance, when the country was involved in war, would not be appropriate for us now, but I will not admit that the tariff is the mother of trusis, nor will I concede that a tariff for revenue only will destroy trusts on any other theory than that a fire in a wheat field will destroy Canada thistles."

The precise attitude of the stalwart protectionists has never been more clearly expressed than in this statement.

"The protective tariff," says Mr. Shaw, "is not the mother of trusts, though it is the parent of conditions that make it profitable for capital to combine and congenial for labor to organize." He adds:

"The Republican party in my State recently reaffirmed the tariff platform of 1901. This has caused considerable comment. It has been misrepresented, not quite as persistently, but in the same way, that the memorable speech of President McKinley at Buffalo has been misrepresented, misquoted, misconstrued and misapplied."

The significance of this remark will be appreciated by those who have wilfully and falsely sought to show that President McKinley favored a relaxation of the principle of protection.

On the subject of removing the tariff on meat and cattle as a means of cutting down the current prices of meats Secretary Shaw is cogent, clear and logical. He demonstrates conclusively that for this grievance tariff ripping would be no remedy. It would hurt the farmers, but would not hurt the Beef Trust, for the latter would still continue to buy and handle all the cattle and all the meat that would come in from Mexico and Canada and South America, even though the tariff of two cents a pound on meat and twenty-seven and a half per cent. on cattle were wholly removed. Nothing now prevents the disgruntled butchers from buying cattle direct from the farmers and selling it direct to consumers at lower than trust prices—that is, nothing but the superior capital and equipment and facilities of the great packing concerns that make up the trust. This superiority of capital, equipment and resources would remain after the tariff had been removed, and the butchers would be no better off then than now in their struggle against monopoly. Let Secretary Shaw tell a reason for the present high price of meat wholly outside of the operation of the protective tariff:

"I have taken occasion to look this matter up since reading of these resolutions, and I think I can find reason for the present price of meat other than the protective tariff. I find that there were received at the stock yards in Chicago, in the one month of July, 1902, 65,000 less beeves and 170,000 less hogs than in the same month one year ago. That means 7000 less animals per day

"The Burlington road alone, during the entire month, brought from the Southwest, where the corn crop was a failure last year, 1000 less fat steers per day this year than last.

"Let no one understand this to be a defense of the packers or an extenuation of their offenses. A suit is now pending against them, and if the allegations of the petition are sustained (and that seems probable), they are going to have trouble, and it will take a very much more acute form than it would to say to the farmers of the United States that their industry shall be opened to competition from the unlimited ranges of South America."

A world of wisdom is contained in the following illustration of the secret of prosperity:

"The senior Phil Armour told me that he got rich while a young man by watching the iron and coal miners.

"He said: 'Whenever these men were at work I used to pack every ham I could get my hands on, and my old partner would say, "Phil, you will break us up." I would answer, 'No, those fellows are working.' But when the coal and iron workers were idle I used to sell everything I could dispose of.'

"The secret of American prosperity, gentlemen, can be couched in four words—"they are working now." And "they" means everybody—farmer and artisan, mechanic and merchant, the man at the forge and the man in the field—and they are all interdependent.

"Away back in 1846 Daniel Webster in the course of a three days' speech against that most unfortunate bill which repealed the protective tariff act which bore the signature of Old Tippecanoe, uttered this maxim, 'When there is work for the hands there will be bread for the teeth.'"

"They are working now." That is the whole secret in four words. And Secretary Shaw asks the voters of the United States to see to it that this condition is not changed. How not to change it? Compel all tariff reformers, all tariff revisionists, all tariff tinkers of every sort and kind to "go away back and sit down." Prosperity is the issue. The country has a good thing. Let it alone.

CHANCES OF A BURGLAR.

He Is Not the One Usually Who Is in Danger.

A man who was arrested by local detectives a few weeks ago and afterward sent to the penitentiary on a charge of burglary, talked freely to the officer concerning his manner of living:

"Will you tell me why you prefer a life of crime to that of an honest, upright man?" the detective asked him. "I have often wondered," added the officer, "why burglars will take such desperate chances, when so frequently there is but little to be gained."

"But we don't take the chances," said the burglar. "The man who comes after us takes the chances. He takes his life in his own hands when he leaves his bed-chamber and goes in pursuit of an unwelcome caller. The odds are all against him and in favor of us. We know where we are and have an idea from where the occupant of the house will come. Of course, we only go to rob, and, when necessary, to fight. No burglar is going to get caught if he can help it, even if he has to resort to murder."

"Still," the detective reasoned, "you are bound to be in danger some time, and that some time I should think, would deter you from taking the chances."

"There are remote chances," the burglar said, "but they are so remote that they are never considered. If you will consult the records you will see that not one burglar in a hundred cases ever gets hurt. Until there is a great change in the results you may depend upon it that burglaries will not cease."—Washington Star

Snail-Eating in England.

The statement at a meeting of the British branch of the Church pastoral aid society that poverty drives girls to collect and eat snails as food is based on a misunderstanding. Among the poorer classes of the west country, writes a correspondent, snails are esteemed as dainty and nourishing eating. They are euphemistically known as "wall fish."

During the autumn and winter men go from garden to garden collecting snails for sale and food. The usual mode is to boil the snails, and, cracking the shells, to eat them, spiced with pepper and salt, with bread. Their flavor is very delicate. By athletes and footballers inheriting ancient ideas of training they are specially favored as strengthening the "wind" and stamina.

Indeed, the medicinal value of snails in respiratory affections rests on centuries of belief. Dr. Bulleyn, court physician to Henry VIII., wrote that "Snayles broken from their shells and sodden in whyte wine with oyle and sugar are very wholesome for straightnesse of the lungs and cold cough."—London Chronicle.

Ostrich Eggs as Food.

Ostrich eggs are only a twelfth the cost of hen eggs, that is, so far as South Africa is concerned. Hen eggs cost 75 cents a dozen, but ostrich eggs, each of which is equivalent to 20 or 24 hen eggs, cost 10 cents. When required for use the housewife makes a small hole in the top of the egg. The quantity required is shaken out, and the shell containing the remainder is corked up, as though it were a bottle. So treated, the contents of the egg keep quite a long time when care is taken to place the corked shell in a cool place.

The authorities have strictly prohibited the exportation of ostrich eggs, but the birds have been acclimatised to South Africa. An American has also founded an ostrich colony in the south of France, at Nice. The results are that South Africa has dangerous rivals in the field, and that ostrich eggs may soon figure on our breakfast tables.

Lottie—"I'm sorry to refuse you, Jack, but there it is. And they say it does a man good to be jilted." Jack—"I don't believe it. He's pretty sure to get over it and marry some one after all."—Pick-Me-Up.

MONT PELEE IN ERUPTION

Over 1000 Lives Said to Have Been Lost in Martinique.

TWO VILLAGES ARE DESTROYED

The Work of Volcano and Tidal Wave—French Warship Embarking People in the Northern Part of the Ill-Fated Island—Panic at Fort de France—A Large District Devastated.

Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, F. W. I.—The French Line steamer Canada arrived here from the Island of Martinique. Her officers confirm the reports brought to Castriles, St. Lucia, by the British steamer Korona of the eruption of Mont Pelee. The vessel's officers declare also that 1000 persons were killed at Martinique, and many severely wounded. The sea entered Fort de France for a distance of forty feet. The French cruisers Suchet and Tage are bringing the inhabitants of the northern part of the island to Fort de France.

According to an official account the eruption was one of the most severe that has been experienced. Morne Rouge and a great part of Ajoupa Bouillion were destroyed. The zone between the River Capote and the Valley of Champ Feore and Fonds Marie Reine, has been devastated. Mont Capote suffered severely and the hills around Basse Pointe were burned.

The Governor of the island is arranging for the evacuation of the northern parishes and the removal of the wounded.

The temperature of the atmosphere at Martinique is reported to be almost unbearable.

Earthquake at Carupano.

Caracas, Venezuela.—A strong shock was felt at Carupano, a seaport town of the State of Bermudez. It was accompanied by a noise which was heard along the whole shore of the Caribbean Sea.

Seismic Disturbance in Algeria.

Algiers, Algeria. — A strong earthquake shock, accompanied by subterranean rumblings, was felt at Molidia.

HIGGINSON CAPTURED BLOCK ISLAND

He Attempted to Force the Main Entrance to Long Island Sound.

On Board Avenel, Off Block Island.—Rear-Admiral Higginson's fleet struck it first blow in the army and navy maneuvres in the Long Island Sound, capturing Block Island without resistance, making prisoners of the army signal detachments which had been stationed here, cutting the Government cable which connects the island with the mainland and landing a heavy force of marines on Harbor Neck, a narrow strip of land which juts out to the southward and westward.

Wood's Holl, Mass.—The United States cruiser Olympia dashed into this port, landed a force and seized all telegraph, telephone and cable stations, thereby cutting off all communication with Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth Island.

The cruiser landed a detachment of men at Gay Head and the cable from that point to Pasque Island was cut also.

Of course the seizure and destruction were figurative, and it required the decision of an umpire to make plain whether or not the point attempted by Admiral Higginson, had been won.

New London, Conn. — At midnight Rear-Admiral Higginson's fleet was in battle with the forts on Fisher's Island, Gull Island and Fort Terry, L. I., in an effort to force its way up Long Island Sound.

The passage the fleet attempted to force is the main entrance to Long Island Sound. The distance between Forts H. G. Wright and Michie, the widest point, is about three miles. In addition to the guns of the fort, this passage was thoroughly mined. Only the umpires could determine what ship were destroyed or what batteries were silenced.

Army officers said that the entire section of the fleet that tried to force the passage was destroyed.

TWO GIRL BATHERS DROWN.

Brave Harvard Athlete Saved Their Two Companions.

Belmar, N. J.—Two lives were lost in the treacherous sea in view of excited summer residents on the beach. The victims were Rugber Hanson and Lizzie Bjornetta, Norwegian domestics employed in the summer homes of T. D. Richardson and Thomas Phillips. Two other girls, Anna Olfen and Cecilia Bjornetta, the latter a sister of the drowned girl, were saved by James Carscaden, a well-known Harvard athlete, who leaped from the Ocean Pier and swam to them. The athlete had a terrific struggle, which was providentially ended by the arrival of a rescue boat, in which two of the girls were brought to the shore. The other two were carried down the coast and could not be reached by the life guards.

Father of Twenty-four Children Dead.

David Gossard died in Hagerstown, Md., aged seventy-five years. He was twice married and the father of twenty-four children, twenty of whom are living. He is also survived by eighty grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren.

Farley Nominated as Archbishop.

The Propaganda recommended that the Pope appoint the Right Rev. John M. Farley, D. D., as Archbishop of New York, in succession to the late Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, and Right Rev. George Montgomery, Bishop of Los Angeles, Cal., as coadjutor to the Most Rev. Patrick William Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco.

Boer Generals Commended.

Englishmen declared the attitude of the Boer generals on the Continent to be entirely correct.

Sporting Brevities.

Cold, rainy weather in Scotland has spoiled grouse shooting.

Major Delmar won the $15,000 Massachusetts trotting stake at Readville, Mass.

Direct Hal, the pacer, lowered his record to 2.06 at the Readville (Mass.) track.

Advance Guard won the Saratoga Cup, one mile and six furlongs, at Saratoga, N. Y.

W. C. Whitney has decided to sell his three-year-old colts, King Hanover, Pretorius and Slipthrift.

VERMONT ELECTION FAILS

No Candidate For Governor Receives Required Majority Vote

The Legislature Will Have to Choose—Rest of the Regular Republican Ticket is Elected.

White River Junction, Vt.—There is no election by the people for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor as the result of the vote in Vermont. At midnight the returns were not complete, but they indicated that Percival W. Clements high-license local-option candidate, was running close to General John G. McCullough, the regular Republican nominee. The returns from 200 cities and towns out of 246 give the following vote for Governor:

John G. McCullough (Rep.), 26,497
Felix W. McGettrick (Dem.), 6112; Percival W. Clement (High License), 23,239; Joel C. Sherburne (Pro.), 2052.

The best idea of the change in vote in both the Republican and Democratic parties is shown by the comparison with the vote of the same 200 cities and towns in 1900, which gave Stickney (Rep.), 39,965; Senter (Dem.), 14,433 and all others, 1290.

Clement showed great strength in the large cities, his home town, Rutland, giving him a majority of 121 out of a total vote of 1859. As a majority vote is required to elect, the choice for Governor and Lieutenant Governor is thrown into the General Assembly which convenes on the first Wednesday in October.

The General Assembly is usually made up of 246 Representatives and thirty Senators. The House of Representatives will consist of 116 Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats, twenty-five high-license men and one labor representative. The Senate is overwhelmingly Republican. The Republican managers said that the Republican Representatives elected for the most part will vote for General McCullough, although they will vote for a high license liquor law with a referendum law attached.

David J. Foster, of Burlington (Rep.) is re-elected to Congress in the First District, and Kittredge Haskins, of Brattleboro (Rep.), is re-elected in the Second District. The contest at the head of the ticket did not affect the rest of the Republican ticket, both Congressmen obtaining the usual majority. The rest of the State Republican ticket which is elected is as follows:

Treasurer, John L. Bacon, of Hartford; Secretary of State, Fred F. Fleetwood, of Morristown; Auditor, Horace F. Graham, of Craftsbury.

TWO KILLED IN THE WAR CAME.

Premature Explosion in a Big Gun Cause an Accident.

Fort Wright, Fisher's Island, N. Y.—While the guns of the fort were firing on the fleet Edward Roy was instantly killed by the premature discharge of a twelve-inch gun. Harry A. Davis died later at the hospital from injuries received, and a third man, Samuel Clevenger, was severely wounded.

Several others suffered slight injuries. All the men were privates of the Second Company, Coast Artillery of the regular army.

Roy was No. 2 man at the gun, and was handling the powder. He had put a thirty-pound charge into the gun, and had just pushed the breech block into place, without locking it when the explosion occurred. It is supposed that a piece of burning rag had been left in the gun. Roy was literally blown to pieces. Davis was hit in the chest by pieces of flying bone, and sustained fatal injuries.

POLES DO NOT GREET KAISER.

He Makes a Conciliatory Speech at Posen—Orders Forts Removed.

Posen, Poland. — Emperor William arrived here a few days ago. The weather was fine. The city was decorated in honor of the occasion. The streets were densely lined with troops.

The civilian rejoicings are confined to the German population. The leading Poles neither decorated their houses nor appeared at the reception to the Kaiser. The burgomaster, who is a German, made the speech of welcome. He said he rejoiced that German thought, morality and order had replaced the deepest Polish degradation.

The Emperor surprised many by replying in serious conciliatory tones. He thanked the burgomaster for his sentiments, and said that he had just signed a decree ordering the removal of the fortifications around Posen, an act which would enable the city to enlarge its boundaries.

TWO MURDERERS LYNCHED.

Negroes Confessed They Had Shot Mine Superintendent From Ambush.

New Berry, Fla.—Manny Price, the murderer of W. F. Brunson, and another negro named Bob Scruggs, were lynched about two miles from this place by 200 men.

The negroes were being taken from New Berry to Gainesville by special deputies and the posse overpowered them and took the prisoners away. They confessed and were then strung up to a tree and their bodies riddled with bullets.

Price was arrested at Folkston, Ga., for the murder of Brunson, the superintendent of the Buttgenbach mines, near here, who was shot from ambush. Price implicated Scruggs, who had been held as a witness.

Didn't Want Carrie Nation.

Mrs. Carrie Nation was driven out of Bangor, Me.

The Coercion Act in Ireland.

In consequence of the activity that is being displayed by the Nationalists many areas have been proclaimed under the Coercion act, including Dublin city and the entire provinces of Munster and Connaught, Ireland. The inclusion of Dublin is for the purpose of including the chief newspaper of the United Irish League.

Uneasy Over Cape Colony.

The disturbed political condition in Cape Colony causes uneasiness in Government circles in London.

News of the Toilers.

There are 20,000 unemployed in the Province of Matanzas, Cuba.

Laborers on the aqueduct at Croton, N. Y., have been granted a ten-hour lay.

Laborers at Holyoke, Mass., avoided a strike by uniting with the Protective Union.

Ogden, Utah, labor unions are successfully agitating a Friday half-holiday movement.

Rules of their international organization prohibit barbers' unions from participating in politics.

REPORT ON THE COAL STRIKE

The Result of Carroll D. Wright's Investigations.

PRESIDENT CANNOT INTERFERE

The Commissioner Says That the Operators Should Concede a Nine-Hour Day—The Chief Cause of Difficulty, He Finds, is the Lack of Confidence Between Employers and Employes.

Washington, D. C. — The report of Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, on the anthracite coal strike, has been made public.

Commissioner Wright finds that there is no confidence existing between the employes and their employers. This, he believes, is one of the chief causes of the difficulties between the operators and miners. Commissioner Wright suggests that it would be reasonable and just for the operators to concede at once a nine-hour day for a period of six months as an experiment. He suggests that there should be organized a joint committee on conciliation, composed of representatives of the operators and of a new union of anthracite employes, to which all grievances should be referred for investigation, and their decision should be final and binding upon all parties, and that there should be no interference with non-union men.

In the course of his report Commissioner Wright says that the facts seem to show that, in contradistinction to most strikes, the officers of the miners' union, with perhaps one or two exceptions, persistently opposed the present strike on the ground that it would probably last all summer and entail great hardship and suffering upon the mine workers, as well as work incalculable injury to the industrial interests of the country.

Some of the operators and some of the union officers believe that no great progress will be made toward a more peaceful condition in the mining regions until the anthracite miners have a union of their own. All of the operators whom Mr. Wright met disclaimed distinctly that they had any antagonism to labor unions as such. They did object, and most seriously, to some of the methods adopted by the union, and they feel that when asked to make a contract with the unions the latter should put themselves in a position to be pecuniarily responsible for carrying out such contracts.

The specific demand of the union that where miners are paid by weight, 2240 pounds shall constitute the ton, represents a long standing difficulty. The miners see little difficulty in adopting the system of payment by weight, but they claim that they are systematically defrauded by the arbitrary action of the bosses, who determine how much reduction shall be made for impurities, and they especially complain that they are defrauded when paid by the wagon or car load.

When it is shown that a ton of coal, says Mr. Wright, contains a varying percentage of refuse as it comes from the mine, it is difficult to see the force of the argument why it should not be weighed and the miner paid for the work he does. At least the operators, he thinks, ought to share in the loss of labor in mining impurities.

The demand of the miners that wages be increased ten per cent. in the rates per ton to those men who perform contract work, and ten per cent. reduction in the time of those who work by the day, is backed by the statement that, after the increase which was granted in 1900, the prices of all commodities in a mining region were advanced accordingly. They urge that it is exceedingly difficult for them to live properly on their present wages.

The reduction of time is put forward by the miners, and backed by the statement that their work takes only about 200 days in a year, and for the remainder of the time they are practically idle. The operators meet this demand with the statement that they are unable to market only sixty per cent. of the capacity of their mines, and that their fixed charges, including the pumping, care of the mines, etc., go on for twenty-four hours a day and every day in the year. They insist that the increase of twenty per cent. in wages, which the men demand, would mean about forty-six cents a ton increase. The total amount of wages paid in the anthracite coal fields last year is stated by the operators to have been about $86,000,000. The increase under the original demand of the miners, the operators state, would be about $20,000,000.

KENTUCKY DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Insane Woman Attempts Double Murder and Drowns Herself.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—While temporarily insane, Emma Bankhardt, a spinster, forty years of age, attempted to kill her mother and sister Dorothy, and then committed suicide at their home, four miles south of Covington, Ky.

Mrs. Bankhardt and Dorothy were asleep and each received a severe blow on the head with some blunt instrument, their skulls being fractured. Both probably will die. Having dealt these blows to her mother and sister, Emma saturated their beds with oil and applied a lighted match.

As soon as the flames began to spread she ran to a cistern, jumped in and was drowned. Neighbors were attracted to the Bankhardt home by the fire and rescued the victims of the insane woman before they were harmed by the flames.

Pray to Stop Rain They Prayed For.

Churches of every sect in the semi-arid belt in Western Kansas early in the season held special services to pray for rain. Now they are holding special services to pray for the rain to stop.

Seventy Dead in the Gale.

It is estimated that seventy persons were drowned in Algoa Bay during the storm which swept over Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Seventeen vessels were wrecked and several lighters went ashore.

Minor Mention.

The new course of the Buffalo Jockey Club at Kenmore is nearing completion.

The Royal Society of Great Britain has announced a new determination of the heat of the sun. It is made by Professor Charles Wilson, who places it at 11,192 degrees Fahrenheit.

Statistics compiled covering races run in America up to August 1 show that A. Belmont's famous stallion, Hastings leads the winning sires so far in 1902

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Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

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The North Carolinian

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DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrearages must be paid.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

SENATOR JETER C. PRITCHARD an earnest advocate of southern industrial development and the leading Republican of the South.

Judging from its editorials the Raleigh Ring-server is evidently getting desperate.

People who linger around Mont Pelee either are heavily insured or feel that life is not worth living.

A cross mark on your paper indicates that your subscription has expired, and we politely request you to pay all arrearages and renew at once.

In the absence of a British protective tariff how do free traders account or the existance of British trusts, and plenty of them?

One by one the Republican State conventions are declaring for Roosevelt, and one by one the Democratic conventions are declaring for nobody.

Says the Durham Herald:

The democrats talk like they want the republicans to give bond that the few negroes who have not been disfranchised will not be allowed to vote the ticket.

As in the case of David B., Judge Clark seems to be "a democrat still-very still" these days. The Judge assisted materially in getting his party into its present pickle. It is, therefore, very much up to him to find the life line.

It would be unfair perhaps to ask a Democratic orator what trust the last Democratic administration put out of business after being elected on a platform in which trusts were quite as vigorously denounced as they were in the democratic platform of 1902.

Tom Johnson of Cleveland, the latest democratic aspirant for the presidency, is conducting his campaign under canvas. He goes William Jennings one better. Walk into the big tent gentlemen and see the real thing. Democracy! poor democracy!

"If you dare to give us any more trouble, we will refuse to educate your children", is the message a local democratic orator delivered to the colored man in a recent political address: This would be a rather novel way in which to cure evils attributable to ignorance would it not?

Says the Atlanta Constitution:

Those venal henchmen of the octopus need not be too previous in rolling clods on the populist coffin. Does this plank from the lately adopted platform of the Illinois populists have an obituary ring?: "While the republican party does something and raises hell, the democratic party raises hell and does nothing."

The Madison Eagle puts it thusly:

When Democrats tell you that the $1,350,000 spent in excess of what the fusionists spent in the same length of time was because of appropriations for asylums, schools and pensions, just tell them that only $370,000 of that amount went for those purposes, and ask them where the balance went, and who got it?

The Raleigh Post is quoting the misrule of reconstruction days and is endeavering to use it as an argument against modern republicanism There is method in Furman's madness. Carpet-bag government is about the only thing that present-day democratic legislation can safely be compared with.

If there is logic in statistics and the statistics can be relied on, this season's cotton crop ought to bring the farmers of the south prosperity prices.

According to the estimate of the commissioners of agriculture of the cotton states, 9,713,394 bales will be ginned this year, showing a shrinkage of [illegible] bales from the same statement for last year.

"The Republican Convention may have shown base ingratitude in turning down the negroes, whose votes have given them state and county offices in the past, but it is not evident that they played poor politics. They evidently expect nothing this year and are laying their plans for the future.—Raleigh Times.

Well, brother, you are a good shot, but this time up you didn't exactly hit the bulls-eye. The Republicans are not only hopeful for the future, but they exspect that in the coming election there will be something doing as well.

Yet again there is another thing about D. A. Long, the Republican nominee who seeks to be put at the head of the State schools For some three years he was out of the state, and it is not denied, that we have seen, that during those years he was at the head of a mixed school in Ohio. In plain English, he taught negro children and white children in the same school in Ohio, and doubtless therefore looks with complacency upon a state of affairs not to be dreamed of in North Carolina — News & Observer.

We cite the above simply as an illustration of the high-toned plane on which the political campaign is being conducted in this state by a certain element of the Democratic party. Democracy should blush for its official mouth-piece.

AS TO THE NEGRO.

THE CAROLINIAN'S advice to the colored man is to steer clear of politics. There exist certain prejudices which he cannot overcome. Its no use to out up against the laws of society, whether written or unwritten. There is nothing to be gained thereby except dear-bought experience and the inevitable headache.

The negroe's salvation depends upon his becoming a property-owner, independent and self-respecting. The colored man who proves to be a law abiding and industrious citizen has nothing to fear from the best element which makes up, we fondly believe, the majority in both pohtical parties.

Those of the colored race who can qualify under the new election law should study the issues and vote their convictions whatever they may be.

HOIST WITH THEIR OWN PETARD.

The following is an extract from the republican state platform:

"We declare that when the constitutional amendment was adopted by the people of North Carolina two years ago, it passed out of politics, and if Governor Aycock, Senator Simmons and others keep faith with the people in the pledges then made there can be no such thing as a race issue in North Carolina."

Plain English is it not? Yet a machine organ has the face to declare that "the evasive manner in which the republicans dealt with the suffrage amendment at the state convention in Greensboro is an earnest of what may be expected of them in the coming campaign."

It is easy to read between the lines The republican party has accepted the amendment with entirely too much alacrity to suit democratic politicians. The politicians aforesaid have no desire to discuss the issues, either state or national. Their political salvation depends upon the continuance of the old cry of "nigger." But, gentlemen, remember, there is no "nigger" in the wood-pile now. Simmons and Co. danced into office to amendment music. Now let them have the grace to pay the fiddler.

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME.

The following communication from the Greensboro correspondent of the Raleigh Post, which appeared in a recent issue of that paper, cannot but excite the risibilities even of the most dull.

"A number of southern furniture manufacturers have had under consideration for a long time the formation of a pooling association, and have proceeded to that point that they have invited one of the most prominent and influential gentlemen in North Carolina to take the lead in the matter. This gentleman is Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham. The Southern Furniture Journal for September will state that it has reliable authority that Gen. Carr has consented to undertake the organization of this association, which is proposed to embrace all of the furniture manufacturers in the south, and that he is now actually engaged in formulating his plan and will submit it at an early date. A formal organization is hoped for in the not distant future. The expectation of the friends of the pool is to have it in operation by the first of next year. The idea they say is not to have anything in the nature of a trust, but to bring about "a community of interests," an equalization of profits, and the elimination of "mad, suicidal and destructive competition."

The above is worthy of Mark Twain at his best. "Community of interest," the name is excellent. It has a pleasant sound. We like it. The manufacturers get the interest, the community gets—it in the neck

It might be recalled, in passing, that Gen. Carr is a candidate for the democratic nomination for the senatorship, and is therefore violently opposed to trusts, and republican octopi generally. Of course he has no prejudice against "communities of interests," democratic patented, organized for the benevolent purpose of eliminating "mad, suacidal and destructive competition."

Don't tell it to the marines. It would kill them.

IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The CAROLINIAN notes that the democrats of the Second Senatorial district have decided to keep the only original Hallet S. Ward, ex-state senator, at home. He has been defeated for renomination.

It will be remembered that Hallet's capers in the recent state democratic convention added greatly to the gayety of that very gay occasion.

Ex-senator Ward is an amusing personage, an advocate of every form of extreme legislation, a would-be orator, a village Bryan, who might aptly be described by Lord Beacons field's famous phrase as "a sophisticated rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign an opponent and glorify himself."

Hallet will have one consolation in his forced retirement. His mantle has fallen upon worthy shoulders, Joseph A. Spruill, the party's nominee and his successor, will doubtless measure up to the occasion. He is a fire-eater of the fire-eaters, fearing neither man nor devil. He is, also, "unreconstructed." If rumor does him credit, at the recent unveiling of the monument to the Confederate soldiers at Columbia he refused upon invitation to charm the assembled multitude with his eloquence, alleging as the reason for said refusal the presence of "Old Glory" floating over the speaker's stand. The position thus taken by the Hon. Joseph is all the more remarkable when the fact is taken into consideration that he himself failed to shoulder a gun for the gray in the war between the states, though he was of sufficient age to have so done had the hankering seized him. His present devotion to the "lost cause", it would therefore seem, comes rather late in the game.

Our democratic friends of the second district have our sympathy. Their choice of a senatorial candidate has resulted in a leap from the frying-pan into the fire. The clown is ousted by "the man without a country."

THE DAWN OF A NEW POLITICAL ERA.

A new political era is dawning in North Carolina. The signs of the times tell a tale that none but the prejudice-blinded can misread Machine rule is doomed in this state. The political demagogue must seek pastures new. The spirit of independentism is in the air.

Says the Ashville Gazette:

To every patriotic and intelligent citizen in the state the outlook is full of promise, not only for results soon to follow, but for the farther and broader future. The influence of passion and prejudice that open and defend the way to corruption and greed and misgovernment must contend with an awakened influence of independent thought on economic problems. In the recent republican state convention there was seen a gathering of citizens of this state the like of which was never seen before under any political banner.

As Captain Charles Price of Salisbury, the distinguished president of the North Carolina Bar association, said in his address to the convention:

"In so far as the personnel of the convention is concerned, I have seen assembled in North Carolina no such body of men as I see before me now. I see before me men of the greatest eminence in our state in the professions, distinguished and successful business men working men; all of these convened in harmonious action, looking in one direction, the achievement of the success of republicanism in our state."

And later in the address:

"What will you say when you go back home? You will say no such convention has ever met in the state before, and I tell you I have seen a good many long faces today. The democrats, they would like to see us get mad at one another and raise a row. What else do I see? I told Mr. Linney today that I saw one hundred and fifty men who had never looked into a republican convention before. You contrast the two conventions. What was the kind of convention that met here a few weeks ago? There was great discord. There was nothing agreed upon. Everybody was dissatisfied and went home dissatisfied. What did they see? They saw that the star of democracy was going down in North Carolina because they had no issue; they had nothing to present. What have they got to present? I challenge any man to tell me."

What did it mean that scores of cotton mill owners, manufacturers, merchants and others, previously unidentified with politics, were present at this convention as delegates; that other scores of men who have heretofore been known in politics only as democrats were there to aid in "the achievement of the success of republicanism in our state?" It was apparent to every observer that this was a convention of business men. The majority in the convention was of the class that does not seek political office and who could not accept it without a sacrifice of personal interests. Their presence in a political convention represented the ideal in the politics of a republic. Their interest lay in the promotion of good government and of the policies that conduce to peace and security, stability, prosperity and decency in the administration of public affairs. The convention of the 28th may reasonably be regarded as the opening of a new era in North Carolina politics. In the decision in favor of a non-partisan judiciary and the endorsement of Judge Thomas N. Hill for chief justice of the Supreme court, an action that was sanctioned and approved by the venerable present chief justice, Judge D. M. Furches, who desires to lay down the burdens of the office he has filled with such distinguished ability, is itself a notable advance in clean politics and is an action that will be approved by the conservative intelligence of the state. It means the defeat of Walter Clark.

To follow their established custom of scurrilous abuse of everything republican and of everyone who opposes the schemes of the democratic office exploiting syndicate, the democratic newspapers and spellbinders have been sorely put to in their efforts to criticise the convention at Greensboro. Their efforts lead them into slandering many good men whom they have formerly praised. In their jeers at the convention because of its "respectability" they show that they feel the contrast that it afforded to their convention of a month ago, which resembled a drunken orgy, of which no policy was discussed, no line of decent conduct projected, and where the wrangling over the spoils of office revealed the only motive of the party organization.

The democratic attack on the declarations of the republican platform that draw comparisons between republican and democratic governments in this state is also strong only in abusive epithets. Those who assume to attack now the record of the fusion government in North Carolina are significantly careful in avoiding any allusion to the official records. Scurrilous epithets poured out in the editorial columns of democratic newspapers will not down the indictment of democratic administration that is contained in the official records of the last seven years in North Carolina. These records prove the falseness of many a democratic slander and boast, among them those uttered by Senator Simmons at Greensboro. Mr. Simmons undoubtedly spoke with the same deliberateness of preparation as did Senator Pritchard a few days ago, but the difference in their statements that present directly opposite views as to the achivements of the democratic and the republican party state administrations is that Senator Pritchard quoted from the official records to prove his powerful arraignment of democracy, while Senator Simmons contented himself with unsupported assertions—the assertions of a man who only recently was forced by the fear of meeting the legal responsibility for a slander to acknowledge the reckless untruthfulness of an attack he had made on the United States district courts of the state. The records—the official, unimpeachable, imperishable public records—are the terror of the democratic party in this state at present, as they are the beacon lights guiding the voter to the safe course for him to pursue in the present campaign. They are monuments of enlighting truth, significant and revealing. They tell the story of party accomplishments and purposes and methods. In the latter respect they are like the records of the election in a county containing a total population of 9,800 white men which returned 5,500 majority for the election of the present democratic administration. The difference is that the auditor's reports are true and the returns from Halifax were a lie. And in national administration it is the same. The democracy built monuments to its own incompetency. In the nation, as in the state, its course has brought disaster and destroyed popular confidence. Deficits and debts are its heritage to the people."

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The curiosity of others enables some men to make a good living.—Chicago News.

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No. Cure, No Pay Price, 25 cents.

The United States of America, Eastern District of North Carolina.

Whereas, on the third day of September 1902, B. B. Ballance, M. F. Ballance D. W. Ballance owners of the schooner Southern Cross did their libel in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of N. C. against the schooner and gas line boat Ray, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, in a cause of damages, Civil and Maritime.

And whereas, by virtue of process in due form of law, to me directed, re-Court will be held in the United States Court Room, in the City of Elizabeth City, on the 17th day of Sept. 1902, for the trial of said premises and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have or claim any interest, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why a final decree should not pass as prayed.

H. C. DOCKERY,
U. S. Marshal.
By CHAS. A. BANKS,
Dept. U. S. M.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A. W. IAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haft

Wholesale Commission Dea

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

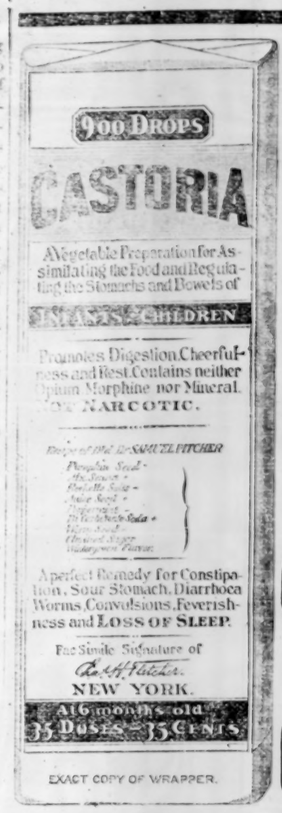
Etc., Etc

O. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

Shad a Specialty.

Agents.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US FOR BUGGIES

Every piece of material that our vehicles is the very best reputation for fine work and patrons the worth of their money

Elizabeth City Buggy Co.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Literary, Classical, Scientific, Commercial, Industrial, Pedagogical, Musical

Session opens September 18th. Expenses $140; for non-residents of the State $190. 33 members. Practice and observation connected with the College. Correspondence with those desiring competent teachers and with those desiring positions solicited. To secure board in the dormitories all applications should be made before July 1st. For catalogue and other information address

PRESIDENT CHARLES D. McIVER, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Littleton High School,

LITTLETON, N. C.

Fall term begins August 25, 1902. A high grade school for young men and boys located at a health resort. 15 minutes walk to Panacea Springs, 5 minutes walk to Shaws' Healing Spring. For further information communicate with the principal.

Best Work — — Best Marble.

C. B. MASON. MARBLE CO.

Are in a position to sell you Monuments Tombs etc. as low as any reliable Marble Co. under the sun. Get your Estimates from any reliable dealer submit same to us, we will give you as low, if possible lower prices.

NO CHEAP JOHN WORK TURNED OUT

No agent employed gives the customer all the benefit. Place no order until you see our mr. Mason or send in order direct. When in E. City be sure and get the right place. Don't be deceived.

C. B. MASON,

Marble Co.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

WE ARE MAKING AND SELLING

THE PUREST ICE IN THE CITY

Our prices are alike to every customer taking like quantities and do not intend to be undersold.

The public knows that we have the capacity and the ability to furnish more ICE than can be used in this territory.

We do not claim to own you but respectfully solicit your trade.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company

Established 1878.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute.

Preparatory and Graduating courses of study.

Special advantages in Music and Business Departments. Faculty of nine teachers. Enrollment past year 225. Lowest rates of Tuition consistent with high grade work. Board at moderate rates. Building will be enlarged this summer in order to accomodate increased attendance.

Fall term opens September 15, 1902. Write for catalogue.

Address

S. L. SHEEP, President,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

It Costs You 2c to Get Our Prices

And it Might Save You 2 Dollars.

CAROLINIAN PUB. COMPANY.

The Proper Fitting

of EYEGLASSES and SPECTACLES is no experiment with me. You can get just what you need at a very moderate cost.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Hathaway,

OPTICIAN.

Poindexter St.

Back Again

Having recovered from a recent attack of typhoid fever I re-sume my duties as manager of the Arcadia Steam Laundry and am prepared to do the very best of work. Your patronage solicited.

L. E. Skinner, Prop.

'PHONE 125.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.)

Have received their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash also next variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheat Flakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Work's manufacture our best for building and all other purposes in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address E. C. Thompson, manager Elizabeth City N. C.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect May 26th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " "		4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City "		9:25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " "		11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:36, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " "		12:30, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " "		5:20, p. m.
Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		5:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton " "		6:30 p. m.

Connects at Norfolk with trains to and from all points on the Atlantic Coast.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch.

NEW STEAMBOAT SERVICE

Schedule in effect February

Steamer leaves Edenton daily (except Sunday) at 7:30 P. M. for Plymouth and intermediate landings, arriving at Plymouth at 10:30 P. M.

Returning leaves Plymouth at 6:30 A. M. and arrives at Edenton at 9:30 A. M.

Connects at Edenton with steamer for Norfolk and Washington, leaving Edenton 12:45 for Washington. Leave Edenton Tuesday and Saturday 12:45 p. m., for Creek and Sunday 6 p. m. for Lanes Creek Landings and Monday and Friday for Lanes Creek and Cherokee.

For further information apply to W. H. Hoyt, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

H. C. HUDGINS,
Gen'l P. T. & Pass'r Agt.

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

Groceries

—AND—

Confectioners.

Corner Road and Elizabeth Streets.

Our stock is always fresh. Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

We deal in every article kept in a first-class retail Grocery.

Call and examine our stock

Free deliver of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

The Elizabeth City Carolinian.

Thursday, Sept. 11, 1902.

LOCAL CLEANINGS

The court-house block is being re-paved.

Elizabeth is tired of taking microbes in hers.

Try one of those long, cool drinks at the Standard Pharmacy.

Robinson's circus is billed for a stand here on the 25th.

The animals now go round and round, the band begins to play.

The democratic pie-hunters are now gathered together on every street corner.

Miss Minnie Albertson has accepted a position as music-teacher at Beaufort.

Mrs. G. F. Derrickson and daughter have returned from vacationing in Maryland.

The white ribbon people should join us in advocating good water and plenty of it.

The oyster in the cock-tail;
The oyster in the sea;
The oyster, ever succulent,
Wherever he may be
Is king of every cottage board,
And every banquet guy.
For he rules the nation's dit,
From his home at Oyster Bay.

Our lads and lassies are back at their books, and the old town again grows dreary.

Dan Cupid piloted the usual number of Virginia couples to Elizabeth during the week.

Miss Mary Culpepper, one of the A. C. I.'s bright graduates, left last week to enter Salem Academy.

Farmers between here and Norfolk are not yet selling off town lots in anticipation of the electric car line.

Married yesterday—Miss Patti Sanderlin and Mr. Scott B. Appleby, Jr., both of this city. Congratulations.

Elizabeth City wants double daily mail service, and a Sunday service as well. Elizabeth has passed her girlhood days.

Superior court opens here Monday. The docket is made up of minor cases throughout. Nothing of public interest.

Misses Mollie Shaw and Bessie Morgan, two of Shawboro's fair and vivacious maidens, are the guests of Mrs. J. E. Wood on Church street.

The Southern Plantation Ministrels occupied the boards at the Academy of Music Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. The usual verdict: "These ministrel shows aint got no sense.

It's just like wasting your fifty cents
Only common folks go there."

Principal P. W. Moore of the State Normal, colored, of this city has been conducting a Teacher's Institute at Careysburg, Northampton county during the passed week.

Capt. Geo. A. Hussey of Gum Neck, acting commander of the steamer Alma in the absence of Capt. Spencer, gave us a call last week. He is a pleasant and genial gentleman and is ever welcome.

Hon. R. B. Glenn of Forsythe, ex-candidate for the senatorship, and several local democratic spell-binders will dilate upon the iniquities of republicanism in this city Monday. Remarks relative to the present deficit in the state treasury will be strictly out of order on this occasion.

A civil engineer, representing the Suffolk and Carolina people, was in the city during the week. He went over the proposed right of way from Bosley to this city, and left Monday to take up the matter with the bond-holders of the S. & C. Come, gentlemen, get a move on you.

The democratic orators (?) are exercising their lungs. Small, Ward, Van and McMullan spoke at Camden Court House this week. A world of words, but they have not yet informed us where that $1,350,000 additional expenditures went to.

Now and then the jocund farmer
Gets the joke upon the crowd
That's always saying: "Too much cotton
Only makes a poor man's shroud."
For a year like this comes hobbling
With a shortage of the crop,
And the farmer pats his pocket,
Saying: "Did you hear something drop?"

Great Anti-Saloon Mass-meeting and prohibition picnic in Elizabeth City, Tuesday, Sept. 23rd. Everybody come from everywhere, friend or foe, and hear the truth told by distinguished talkers. All Anti-Saloon members and friends please bring trunks, boxes and baskets filled with things to satisfy hunger.

The Tar Heel, commenting on the non-observance of Labor Day in this community give voice to the following: "The reason for this is readily apparent when it is known that the proclamation appeared in other local papers and not in the Tar Heel. That's why Tully's proclamation was not seen and its not being seen is the reason for the lack of observance of labor day."

There is a pleasure in being mad which only madmen know.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Mr. Charles A. Banks, representing THE CAROLINIAN, will spend the next two weeks in Chowan and Perquimans working in the interest of the paper. He is our accredited agent and is empowered to receive and receipt for supscriptions to this paper. We bespeak for him every courtesy from our friends.

Plan of Organization Changed by Republicans.

The republican "plan of organization" in this state was changed in a few important respects by the convention at Greensboro. The most important change provides for enlarged representation in the various conventions of the party. As Judge W. P. Bynum stated the matter in presenting the report of the committee to the convention the object is to bring the conventions and the party machinery more in touch with the mass of the people. The plan as finally adopted provides for one vote in the county conventions for every 25 republican votes cast for the republican candidate for governor at the last preceding election; in congressional, judicial and senatorial conventions one delegate and one alternate for every 100 votes cast for the republican candidate for governor. The following section was also added to the plan:

The chairman of the state executive committee shall for sufficient cause have power to remove any county chairman at his pleasure and to appoint some suitable person as his successor provided, however, that the chairman thus removed shall have the right of appeal from the action of the state chairman to the state committee, whose duty it shall be to pass upon the question as to whether or not there was sufficient cause for such removal."

Conveyances.

Real estate is still active in this burg. Recent Conveyances; E. F. Lamb to C. H. Robinson, lot corner Pearl and Poindexter st, consideration $3400; John W. Perry to Mark Tuttle, farm, Mt. Herman township, $900; W. C. Dawson to C. W. Stevens and Noah Burfort, farm in southern suburbs of city, consideration $1200; N. R. Zimmerman to Mollie E. Andrews, house and lot on Broad st, consideration $850; James M. Tatem to Willis N. Gregory, lot adjoining Lawrence property, consideration $1075; N. N. Sawyer to H. T. Aydlett two lots on Poindexter st, east side just south of Pearl, 20 by 100 each, consideration $2400; Mrs. Anna A. Underwood to George Bevy, orage, house and lot on Church st, now occupied by the Albertson family, consideration $2400; W. H. Ellis and wife to C. W. Stevens and Noah Burfoot, tract of land, unimproved, in southern suburbs of city, adjoining Pendleton property, consideration $2,000.

Election Officers.

The Board of Elections for Pasquotank county, at their meeting held on Monday, September 1st, appointed the following named persons as Registrars and Poll Keepers, and, the following named places were selected for holding the November elections, 1892:

Salem. Voting precinct, Jennings' School House; registrar, H. C. Lowry; poll keepers, J. C. James, Democrat, and W. H. Keaton, Republican.

Nixonton. Voting precinct, G. W. Cartwright's store; registrar, G. W. Cartwright; poll keepers, W. H. Reid, Democrat, and H. G. White, Republican.

Post School House. Voting precinct, Fletcher's store; registrar, Benjamin Pendleton; poll keepers, S. B. Berriet, Democrat, and S. I. Pool, Republican.

Mt. Hermon. Voting precinct, Mt. Herman School House; registrar, F. V. Weed; poll keepers, T. C. Perry, Democrat, and Wm. Dail, Republican.

Cartwright's School House. Voting precinct, Cartwright's School House, Registrar, E. D. Owens; poll keepers Wm. H. Cartwright Democrat, J. W. Pritchard, Republican.

Providence. Voting precinct, Providence School House; registrar, Simeon Pritchard; poll keepers, W. E. Wood, Democrat, and Thomas Cartwright, Republican.

Newland. Voting precinct, Old Rosedale P. O.; registrar, J. J. Brothers; poll keepers, W. J. F. Spence, Democrat, and W. J. Jones, Republican.

ELIZABETH CITY:

First Ward. Voting precinct, Ballance store; registrar, J. W. Ballance; poll keepers, W. S. White, Democrat, and A. L. Chesson, Republican.

Second Ward. Voting precinct, The Ballance store; registrar, M. L. Wheelbee; poll keepers, Miles L. Davis, Jr., Democrat, and Noah Freshlood, Republican.

Third Ward. Voting precinct, J. R. Pruden's store; registrar, J. R. Pruden; poll keepers, L. A. Winder, Democrat, and J. F. Saunders, Republican.

Fourth Ward. Voting precinct, Burt's old drug store; registrar, J. W. Dawson; poll keepers, J. H. LeRoy, Democrat, and J. H. Burgess, Republican.

Fifth Ward. Voting precinct, Court House; registrar, A. S. Neal, poll keepers, R. B. Martin Democrat, and T. C. McCoy, Republican.

Sixth Ward. Voting precinct, Madrin's shop; registrar, Z. V. Parker; poll keepers, M. M. Sawyer Democrat, and B. F. Spence, Republican.

Seventh Ward. Voting precinct, C. C. Baily's store; registrar, C. C. Baily; poll keepers, H. H. Hayman, Democrat, and H. M. Fearing Republican.

The following styles of ballots were prescribed by the Board to be used at the November election, 1902: Legislative, size 1¼x1½ white; County and Township, size 2½x5, white.

W. H WEATHERLY,
Chairman.
P. H. WILLIAMS,
W. C. BROOKS.

Chamber of Comnerce Meets.

The Chamber of Commerce assembled for its regular monthly meeting last Monday evening, Vice President A. L. Pendleton presiding.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Standing committees failed to make reports.

Mr. J. B. Blades of special committee on public building site stated that Mr. G B. Scott would make report of that committee as chairman of same. Mr. Scott failed to appear and no report was made.

Dr. Pendleton reported for committee on surfmen's entertainment a balance on hand, after having paid all expenses of such entertainment, of $18. He recommended that said amount be deposited to the credit of the Chamber to be utilized for the same purpose next year. On motion this recommendation was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Edmond Alexander it was moved that President Roosevelt be invited to visit Elizabeth City on his proposed southern tour next fall as the guest of the Chamber. Motion carried and committee appointed.

On motion of Mr. W. L. Cohoon it was moved and carried that Governor Aycock be invited on behalf of the Chamber to attend the agricultural fair to be held in this city during the second week in November.

On motion of Mr. Alexander it was resolved that steps be taken to induce manufacturers to locate in Elizabeth City, that an industrial journal containing the names of such would-be investors be subscribed for, and it be left with the committee on Industrial and Business Enterprise, to open up correspondence with such parties and make regular monthly reports in regard to same. The CAROLINIAN considers this the most important motion of the meeting Manufacturies mean for Elizabeth growth, employment for labor the development of a home market and general prosperity.

The committee on advertising was also instructed to investigate and report as to the cost of printing a pamphlet showing Elizabeth City's material and natural resources.

The matter of double daily mail service was rereferred to the proper committee, it was decided to ask the Edenton Chamber of Commerce and the citizens of Hertford to co-operate with the Elizabeth City Chamber in obtaining same.

The attendance at the Monday night meeting was small. The Chamber is doing good work. If it received proper support from its members and could it command some small attention from its standing committees, it would become a power. It is to be regretted that many of the city's most prominent business men fail to show sufficient public spirit to assist it in its praise-worthy efforts or even to attend its meetings.

Republican Congressional Convention

Having been designated by Hon. J. C. Pritchard, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, of North Carolina, to call a congressional convention in and for the First Congressional District of North Carolina, and as one of the said State Committee was authorized by a majority vote in caucus assembled of the delegates from the said district to the Republican State Convention which met at Greensboro, N. C., August 28 1902, I, therefore, as acting chairman, call the convention shall assemble and organize the District, issue the following call to wit:

NOTICE OF CONVENTION OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Edenton City, N. C., Aug. 29 1902.—A congressional convention of the Republican party of the First Congressional District, N. C., is hereby called to meet in the town of Edenton on Tuesday, September 30, 1902 at 2 o'clock p. m.

Said convention is called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress, the organizing of the executive committee, and for the consideration of such other business as may arise.

The chairman of the several county committees are requested to call conventions in their respective counties in accordance with the plan of organization for the purpose of electing delegates to the said convention.

By order of the committee.

I. M. MEEKINS,
Acting Chairman

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

IF YOU WILL PUT a teaspoonful of Mexican Mustang Liniment into a glass half full of water and with this gargle your throat often it will quickly cure a Sore Throat.

Keep this

fact always fresh in your memory:—

For Cuts, Mashes and all Open Sores, you need only to apply

Mexican Mustang Liniment

a few times and the soreness and inflammation will be conquered and the wounded flesh healed.

To get the best results you should saturate a piece of soft cloth with the liniment and bind it upon the wound as you would a poultice.

25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

KEEP AN EYE ON your poultry and at the very first sign of Roup, Scaly Legs, Bumblefoot or other diseases among your fowls use Mexican Mustang Liniment.

THE NEW FALL CLOTHES

are arriving daily.

We are Sole Agents in this vicinity for the clothes made by

B. KUPPENHEIMER & CO.

of Chicago, Ill.

The mention of that name guarantees to you.

Up-to-dateness of Style
High-class Workmanship.
Perfection of Fit.

Call and see them.

The Fair

THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

Copyright, 1902 By B. Kuppenheimer & Co.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Phillips, Ward & Rountree,

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfolk, Virginia.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

GOLD DUST

will take every particle of dust and dirt from your floors and woodwork—makes them as clean as a whistle, neat as a pin. Nothing so good for washing clothes and dishes.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis.—Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

IN THIS OLD WORLD OF OURS

It is a pretty good rule to follow the leadership of critical, discriminating people, and if you keep an eye open will see this is the place where they come, for they know we serve the best and purest of everything in Cold Drinks,

Ice Cream and Ices

This is also attested by the fact that we hold our customers and are constantly adding others to our list.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

AN EAR FOR AN ORDER

Our customers rely so confidently on our judgment that they telephone their orders to us a large part of the time, knowing we have an ear for their wants, and skill in selecting for them.

We are proud of this reputation, and do everything in our power to sustain it.

OLD & FEARING,

GROCERS.

PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

$18,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS

M. Weisel's big department store is in the hands of a representative of the Chicago Merchandise Co. The entire stock must be closed out during the next few weeks. Here is the chance of a lifetime. Sale now going on. Don't miss a good thing.

MOSES WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

ARE YOU READY FOR SCHOOL?

We are with the largest and best assorted line of School Supplies ever opened here.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

We have or can supply those of every publisher at publishers prices.

Books for Public Schools always on hand.

TABLETS—Largest line and biggest values.

Pencils, Pens, Ink, Book Straps, School Bags.

Everything to Supply Your Wants.

P. W. MELICK.

Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."
D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take.

It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness. You need Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

Buckingham's Dye

50 cts of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Caring For Teeth on Contract.

"Americans are rapidly being educated into the front rank of people who care for their teeth," said the dentist who believes in distracting the patient's attention by steady conversation.

Then his drill touched a nerve, or went mighty near to one, and the victim went, "Yow! Yow! Yow!"

"Yes, sir," continued the dentist, "no people are taking better care of their teeth to-day than we Americans. There was a time when the business man was too busy to have his teeth filled—paid no attention to them until pain drove him to an 'extractor.' Now there is hardly a large office building without its dentist, and the busiest man can steal a few moments before luncheon or knock off half an hour earlier in the evening, and the job is done.

"I have some men who have turned their mouths over to me under a sort of yearly contract. I'm to keep their teeth in good shape and they pay me for the work by the year. I know the exact condition of the mouth, and can tell just how often to send for them. I send them an appointment, and unless I hear to the contrary expect them at the hour. They usually manage to come. It takes but little time, and it will be a great satisfaction in their old age."—New York Tribune.

Duration of a Horse's Affection.

The affections of a horse are not inferior to his intellectual qualities; and, especially if made a pet he remembers him for years. But his affection is different from that of a dog, which continues to love his master, even though the latter abuses him greatly. Rough, unkind treatment will quickly estrange the affection of a horse. Good horse sense discovers no particular reason why a horse should be devoted to a master who habitually maltreats him.

The intellect and affections of a horse point out two things so important to a trainer that he must bear them in mind until they become fixed habits of thought:

1.—Never, under any circumstances, allow a horse to successfully oppose his will to yours. If you do, he will remember it, and treasoning by experience try it again.

2.—Always keep his affection. If he dislikes you, he has no wish to please you; and, if his obedience is always perfunctory, you will make but little headway in training him.

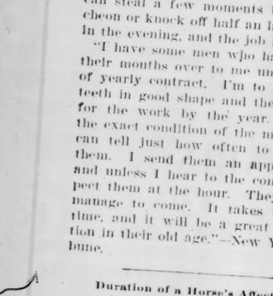
These two points assured, he will almost invariably try to do whatever you require of him—if he only knows what it is.—David Buffum, in Success.

The change in postal rates on third and fourth class matter in Canada went into effect on July 1. The rates are double—two and four cents, respectively, for the first ounce or fraction thereof and the same for every additional ounce or fraction.

TO YOUNG LADIES.

From the Treasurer of the Young People's Christian Temperance Association, Elizabeth Caine, Fond du Lac, Wis.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to tell you and all the young ladies of the country, how grateful I am to you for all the benefits I have received from using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I suffered for



MISS ELIZABETH CAINE.

eight months from suppressed menstruation, and it effected my entire system until I became weak and debilitated, and at times felt that I had a hundred aches in as many places. I only used the Compound for a few weeks, but it wrought a change in me which I felt from the very beginning. I have been very regular since, have no pains, and find that my entire body is as if it was renewed. I gladly recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to everybody."—Miss ELIZABETH CAINE, 69 W. Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

At such a time the greatest aid to nature is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance for woman's ills of every nature.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address Lynn, Mass.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

THE PRESIDENT NEAR DEATH

Roosevelt's Carriage Run Down by a Trolley Car and His Body Guard Killed.

The Chief Executive Escapes With Slight Injuries---Accident Happens While Driving From Pittsfield to Lenox, Mass.

Pittsfield, Mass. — The carriage in which President Roosevelt, accompanied by Governor Crane, Secretary Cortelyou, and others, was being driven from this place to Lenox on the thirteenth and last day of the President's New England trip, was struck by a trolley car at the foot of Howard's Hill and instantly demolished.

The occupants of the landau were thrown into the air, and Secret Service Agent William Craig, who fell on the tracks directly in front of the rapidly moving car, was instantly killed. The President, who fell by the roadside, sustained no injuries other than a bruise on the cheek and a severe shaking. Governor Crane also escaped unhurt and Secretary Cortelyou's hurts were minor. D. J. Pratt, of Dalton, the owner of the carriage, who was driving the four horses attached to it at the time of the accident, sustained a dislocation of the left shoulder, a sprained ankle, and was otherwise seriously bruised and cut.

The scene of the accident was about a mile and a half south of the park where the President had addressed an audience of several thousand people before entering the carriage. After his address he drove to the home of former Senator Dawes, who is now eighty-five years old, and after making a call of a few minutes started down South street for Lenox. The party were a little late, and Mr. Pratt put his horses to their best speed in order to make up time.

The President's carriage was on the west side of the street railroad track, but as the track crossed to the other side of the highway at the foot of the hill it was necessary for the carriage to cross over to the east side. This Mr. Pratt attempted to do, not seeing the car which was approaching from the north, or rear. In this car were a number of passengers, including James W. Hull, a director of the Pittsfield Electric Street Railway Company; District Attorney Noxon, A. W. Eaton and a number of members of the Pittsfield Country Club, who had chartered it.

The car struck the right side of the carriage, demolishing the wheels on that side and precipitating Craig directly on the track. He was instantly killed, his entire skull being crushed and his body terribly mangled.

It was feared at first that Mr. Pratt's injuries were fatal. He was taken at once to the House of Mercy, in Pittsfield, where the nature of his injuries was ascertained. The physicians in charge say that he may recover.

All four of the occupants of the carriage were thrown out. Governor Crane seems to have escaped entirely, and the injuries to the President and his secretary are not regarded as being serious. President Roosevelt and Governor Crane, who occupied the rear seat of the carriage, were both flung violently forward into the highway, but they saved themselves by clinging to one another.

Fortunately, at this point there is a quantity of soft earth, caused by the wash from the hill, and into this the occupants of the President's vehicle, other than Craig, were precipitated. The President was on his feet in a flash. He assisted the others to arise, and his first words were a question as to the condition of the other members of the party. Learning that Craig was under the car he said that he must be dead, and he gave his attention to staunching the blood that was flowing from cuts in the neck of Secretary Cortelyou.

The President's injuries were painful, but not at all serious. The left side of his lip was bleeding from contact with woodwork in the carriage, and the right side of his face was bruised. His glasses were thrown off, but were not broken. His frock coat was ripped at the elbow, and his silk hat was ruffled by the toss in the sand.

When Mr. Roosevelt looked upon the body of the detective who had been with him throughout his New England journey, he was deeply overcome. He went toward the car and in a severe tone said to the motorman:

"Why did you run into the carriage?"

"You don't suppose I did it on purpose, do you?" replied the motorman.

"If you lost control of the car, that is one thing, but if not, your act is an outrage," responded the President.

As he turned and walked away the motorman called out: "Your driver had a right to get out of the way, anyhow."

The body of Craig was removed at once to the house of A. B. Stevens, near by. President Roosevelt, Governor Crane, Congressman Lawrence and Secretary Cortelyou walked to the Stevens house, where they remained for about half an hour.

Members of the party were desirous that the President should abandon his trip, but this he refused to do. He said that large crowds evidently had gathered to greet him, and he would continue, but he announced that he would make no more speeches during the day.

Another carriage was telephoned for from Pittsfield, and the President continued his trip. He and Governor Crane went to the Aspinwall Hotel, where he was to have dedicated the State suite of rooms, but the President did not leave his carriage. He stood for a moment and said to the hotel guests and people assembled to meet him, that he wished for no demonstration and no cheers. He did not enter the hotel, but drove directly from there to the Curtis Hotel, where nearly all the cottagers had assembled to meet him.

The program which had been arranged provided that he should enter the hotel office and parlors and meet the cottagers, but he did not do this, but stood up in his carriage and said he wished no demonstrations on account of the terrible accident. The thousands of people had assembled in front of the hotel were perfectly silent.

The party, after remaining for a brief time, drove on to Stockbridge, where lunch was served. Then Governor Crane and Congressman Lawrence left the party.

Craig's body was later taken to a local undertaker's establishment and his relatives were notified.

There seems to be no question about the blame for the accident. Judge Joseph Tucker, President of the Pittsfield Street Railroad, in an interview, said that the cars had not been forbidden to run over this branch of the road during the day, but Mayor England had forbidden the cars to run over this road while the President's carriage was upon it.

The car which ran down the President's carriage was a special, chartered by members of the Pittsfield Country Club to convey them to their clubhouse, which was formerly Broadhall, where the Poet Longfellow lived when in Berkshire.

Luke J. Madden, the motorman, and James Kelly, the conductor, were arrested soon after the accident. The charge against them is manslaughter. Bail for the motorman of $5000 was furnished by former Alderman Maurice J. Madden, his brother, and Patrick H. Dolan, manager of the Pittsfield Street Railway Company. Kelly was bailed in $2500 by Mr. Dolan, bail being accepted by Special Justice Charles L. Hibbard. Kelly is twenty-five years old, single, and has been employed on the railway for three years. Madden is thirty-two years old and has a wife and five children.

President Ends New England Tour.

Bridgeport, Conn.—President Roosevelt ended his tour of New England here, after his thrilling experience at Pittsfield, Mass. He remained about an hour and a half, and was escorted to a stand in Seaside Park, where he had intended to deliver an address to workmen. He excused himself, however, from making any speech because of the accident, and at his request his carriage was hurried away from its escort to enable him to board the Sylph, where Mrs. Roosevelt and his son Kermet met and embraced him.

President Arrives at Home.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay but little the worse for his thrilling experience of the morning. His right cheek was swollen, there was a black bruise under his right eye, and his mouth was slightly swollen. Otherwise he showed no effects of the accident. He will go South according to the original schedule, and will be accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, who, while he was considerably shaken up, expects that his injuries will not incapacitate him from duty.

The President was busily engaged on his return in signing commissions and disposing of work that had accumulated during his absence.

William Craig, the Secret Service agent who was killed, was a man who had been on duty as Presidential guard at the White House for many years. He was forty-eight years old, and was a giant in physique. He weighed over 200 pounds and was more than six feet tall. He was a former member of the Queen's Grenadiers, and was an expert broadswordsman; years ago he gave exhibitions with Duncan Ross, and was credited with many victories over him.

TERMS OF FAIR SETTLEMENT.

A Million Dollars Said to Have Been Transferred to the Wife's Heirs.

San Francisco, Cal.—By the terms of the agreement between the heirs of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the former receive more than $1,000,000. Of this sum $300,000 in gold has been paid by Hermann Oelrichs to Mrs. Nelson. The money was deposited in the First National Bank, where it stands in the name of Mrs. Nelson.

Within a month the balance will be handed over to the heirs of Mrs. Fair. In addition to this amount there is still a considerable sum represented in the personal property of Mrs. Fair, the value of which cannot be determined until her estate is appraised. It is, however, estimated to be worth between $50,000 and $60,000. According to A. R. Cotton the personal property will be distributed by the Probate Court in four months.

Ohio Democrats Indorse Bryan.

The Ohio State Democratic Convention has nominated a State ticket and adopted a platform which was dictated by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland. The Kansas City platform is reaffirmed and Mr. Bryan is unqualifiedly indorsed. The boom of Mr. Johnson for the Presidency was also launched.

RECONSTRUCTING THE FREE STATE.

Amalgamating the Dutch and English Elements.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, South Africa.—Reconstruction is proceeding much quicker and more easily in the Orange River Colony than in the Transvaal. The difficulties of amalgamating the Dutch and English elements have been nearly overcome, and everybody is apparently determined to settle down and obliterate, as far as possible, the recent bitterness.

Personal Mention.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, has started on a trip to Hawaii.

The Emperor William will pay the King of Italy a return visit to Rome.

Andrew Carnegie, who bought the famous library belonging to Lord Acton, has presented it to John Morley.

The Sultan of Turkey has given a tiny pony and carriage to the Kaiser's little daughter, Princess Victoria Louise.

Former Captain Dreyfus has never recovered from the horrors of his life in prison and is said to be in danger of going blind.

W. J. Bryan will devote October to campaigning in Nebraska, but adds that he will make few speeches outside that State this fall.

Former President Krüger, of the Transvaal, has rented three villas at Nice, and will spend the winter there with his entourage.

General Funston has recovered from the effect of a recent operation and has resumed his duties at the head of his department, at Denver, Col.

King Edward VII. is said to wear a six and seven-eighths hat. This makes the circumference of his head where the hat touches twenty-one and three-quarter inches.

Three Workmen Drowned.

Three workmen employed by a contracting company in the laying of a sewer along the Mohawk River bank, near the General Electric Works, at Schenectady, N. Y., were drowned by the capsizing of a boat. They are Giuseppe Bernard, Ferdinand Ninni and Nichola Berardo.

Fatal Earthquakes in Italy.

Several shocks of earthquake were experienced at Gubbio, in the Province of Perugia, Italy. A number of houses were destroyed, three persons were killed and many were injured.

The South Sends For $45,000,000.

Banks throughout the South have made drafts on the Sub-Treasury at New York City aggregating nearly $45,000,000, and intimations were given that these drafts would be continued and would reach possibly $100,000,000. The money is wanted to move crops.

Cotton Crop of 1901-02.

The totals of Secretary Hester's annual report of the cotton crop of the United States, issued at New Orleans, La., show a crop for 1901-02 amounting to 10,680,680, against 10,383,422 last year.

The Condition of the Corn Crop.

Corn has made good progress as a rule, although in Illinois and Iowa wet weather has kept the plant from drying and hardening, and it is susceptible to damage from early frost. Prices have been lower, but have recovered and show little net change for the week.

Improvement in Apple Outlook.

Some improvement in the outlook for apples is indicated in portions of the Central Valleys and lake region, but in the Middle Atlantic States the prospects are for a crop considerably below the average.

MORE DEAD IN MARTINIQUE

Another Eruption of Mont Pelee Adds to the Awful Devastation.

DARK AS DURING AN ECLIPSE

Large Numbers of People Are Leaving the Island—Hospitals at Fort de France Filled With the Injured — Passing Steamers Covered With Dust—Precautionary Measures Urged.

Castries, St. Lucia.—The Royal Mail steamship Yaro arrived here from Martinique with the report that a violent volcanic eruption has occurred there, and that about 2000 persons are said to have perished.

Large numbers of people are leaving the island.

The coast telephone service reports that a violent eruption of the Soufriere volcano, St. Vincent, has been observed.

It was quite dark here at 5.30 o'clock a. m. At that hour the sun was obscured as it is during an eclipse.

The British steamship Savan, Captain Hunter, on arriving here from Trinidad, was covered with dust, and reports that she ran into a dense cloud of dust when twenty miles south of St. Vincent.

Roseau, Dominica.—A copy of L'Opinion, of Fort de France, says that over 1500 persons were killed as a result of the recent eruption of Mont Pelee, and that a still greater number of persons have been brought to Fort de France by the French cruisers Tage and Suchet, and by coasting craft.

The hospitals of Fort de France are filled with the sick and wounded.

Kingston, Jamaica.—The German steamer Castilia, on arriving here from St. Thomas, D. W. I., reports encountering a heavy fall of volcanic dust while 800 miles out at sea. She also reports that the coast of Haiti was completely obscured by haze caused by dust.

Paris.—The Minister of the Colonies, in placing $100,000 at the disposal of the Governor of Martinique, M. Lemaire, to relieve the distress in that island, has urged the Governor not to segregate refugees at Fort de France, but to distribute them in the south, where their necessities can be most easily supplied.

Recognizing the danger of a tidal wave at Fort de France, the Colonial Minister has instructed Governor Lemaire to adopt all the measures necessary to enable the inhabitants immediately to evacuate the place in case of necessity and seek refuge on the heights above the town, where food depots should be established.

The Minister has also recommended the establishment of observatory points, whence the least sign of a fresh outbreak of Mout Pelee can immediately be reported to the authorities.

WEST VIRGINIA STRIKE OFF.

On Mitchell's Advice, Miners Return to Work on Old Terms.

Huntington, W. Va.—The coal strike in West Virginia, which has been in progress since June 6, is at an end. At a mass meeting of miners from all the coal fields along the Norfolk and Western Railroad it was almost unanimously agreed to end the strike, provided the operators will take back all the old miners, and the latter have signified their intention of doing this. The miners agreed to return to work.

It is reported that President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, advised the strikers to return to work, as he realizes that winter is near at hand and the miners in this field could not hold out much longer, as almost every one is dependent upon the union for food and clothing. It is thought the strikers in the New River and Kanawha fields will soon follow the action of the strikers on the Norfolk and Western.

"LOBSTER" A SERIOUS NAME.

Soldier Charged With an Offence Against Roosevelt Sentenced For Using It.

Richmond, Va.—Because, according to allegations, he called a brother officer a "lobster" while in a state of intoxication, Lieutenant John W. Stark has been dishonorably discharged from the Virginia militia and sentenced to spend two months in the city jail.

Stark a short time ago was tried and acquitted in the United States Court here on the charge of sending obscene matter to President Roosevelt. It was understood here that the President's generosity in calling off the prosecution had much to do with the result of the trial.

GENERAL CRONJE BACK HOME.

Well Treated by the British and Willing to Work With Them.

Pretoria, South Africa. — General Cronje, who surrendered to the British troops at Paardeberg, Orange Free State, has returned to the Transvaal with his wife from St. Helena, and is now at Klerksdorp.

General Cronje said he had absolutely no grievance with regard to his treatment during his long exile in St. Helena. He said he was contented with the terms of peace and was confident that Boer and Briton would soon be working hand in hand. He was glad to return and assist in this work and to advise his own people.

REBELLION SPREADING IN MOROCCO.

Movement in Favor of Mohammed, Brother of the Sultan.

Tangier, Morocco.—The revolutionary movement in favor of Mohammed, brother of the Sultan of Morocco, Moulai Abd-el-Aziz, is spreading among the Berber tribes. Berbers recently attacked the town of Mekines (about thirty-five miles from Fezj, but the Governor managed to pacify the tribesmen.

Boer War Figures.

A British Parliamentary paper, giving a return of the military forces employed in South Africa from the beginning to the end of the late war shows the great total of 387,081, besides 52,414 men raised in South Africa. The final casualty figures are: Killed, 5774; wounded, 23,029; died of wounds or disease, 16,168.

Grain Markets Irregular.

The grain markets have been somewhat irregular owing to crop uncertainties, and their varying influence upon speculation.

Crazed by Alaskan Hardships.

Captain Joseph E. Maxfield, of the United States Signal Corps, who for the last six months has been stationed in Alaska, is believed to have been driven insane by hardships endured in the course of his work. The War Department has directed that he return to his home, and it is hoped that his derangement will be temporary only.

Militia Prevent a Lynching.

State militia took "Sonny" Thompson, colored, from Florida to Tennessee to prevent his lynching for assaulting a white woman.

PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH

Attends the Locomotive Firemen's Convention at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Stops Were Also Made at Wheeling, West Va., Asheville, N. C., and Knoxville, Tenn.

Washington, D. C.—Smilingly bowing in acknowledgement of the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering of an assemblage that fairly crowded the Baltimore and Ohio station here, President Roosevelt began his Southern tour with Chattanooga, Tenn., as the objective point. The President was in the city exactly one hour and twenty minutes.

He arrived over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6.12 o'clock p. m. on a special train of two cars made up at Philadelphia during the brief stop there en route from Oyster Bay. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, Assistant Secretary to the President Barnes and a number of other officials and White House attaches met him at the station.

The President appeared a little disfigured as a result of the Pittsfield accident, but apparently had quite recovered from the shock. He stopped to shake hands with those who pressed about him to congratulate him on his escape.

"Poor Craig!" he frequently repeated in expressing his thanks to his well-wishers. Through a cordon of police the President was escorted to carriages in waiting, and was quickly driven to the Baltimore and Ohio station.

The special train of seven handsomely equipped coaches was in readiness and the President immediately entered his car, merely lifting his hat in response to the greeting of the crowd. He spent most of the time between then and his departure in conversation with Civil Service Commissioner Garfield and with others who entered the car to meet him.

To a number he described the accident at Pittsfield. He said it was not the first time he had had so Providential an escape, and referred to an incident in the Battle of San Juan, when gunshots struck down two men close beside him. The President told the Pittsfield story to the group in the car with feeling, and emphasized it with gestures. He said he felt in normal condition again.

The train was just two minutes late when it pulled out at 7.32. The personnel of the President's party is the same as that on his New England trip. The President took dinner on the train shortly after his departure.

The Southern trip is a somewhat hurried one, and no stops were made at points other than those announced in the itinerary, namely, Wheeling, W. Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn., and Asheville, N. C.

The immediate object of the President was to attend the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in whose work he always has shown a deep interest. The train reached Wheeling at 8.30 o'clock a. m., and arrived at Chattanooga the same hour Sunday morning.

Sunday was spent at Chattanooga quietly and without public program. The party visited the battle grounds during the day, and the President attended church in the evening. He attended the Firemen's convention Monday morning. The President and party intended to reach Washington on the return trip over the Southern Railway at 6.30 o'clock on the morning of September 10, and to leave half an hour later in a private car attached to a regular train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Jersey City en route to Oyster Bay.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW DEAD.

German Papers Say He Was the World's Greatest Medical Reformer.

Berlin, Germany.—Professor Rudolf Virchow, the pathologist, is dead. He was born in 1821.

The papers here print glowing eulogies of the professor, classing him as the world's greatest medical and scientific reformer, and saying that no

PROFESSOR RUDOLF VIRCHOW.

other man so deeply influenced modern medicine and that no other had such a worldwide reputation and so many followers in all lands.

The papers also praise Virchow's humanitarian activity in improving the Berlin hospitals and sanitary institutions, and the Liberal organs extol his political activity and unswerving Liberalism.

Reports of Starvation Unfounded.

Reports of suffering from starvation on the Navajo Reservation, at Fort Defiance, N. M., are unfounded.

Women to Vote if They Will.

Mail advices from Australia say that New South Wales is to submit to the women of age the question of women suffrage. Should the verdict be in the affirmative, the Legislature will allow them to vote.

Twenty-six Welsh Miners Lost.

There was an explosion at the Maclaren colliery at Abertwssog, near Rhymney, Wales. There were 120 men working in the colliery at the time. Twenty-six were killed and twenty-four burned and injured.

Boxers Inciting Slaughter.

A Boxer proclamation has been posted at Canton, China, inciting slaughter of foreigners. It is ascribed to commencement of work on the Canton-Hankow Railroad and collection of funds for the payment of the foreign indemnity.

Iowa Democrats Ignore Silver.

The Iowa State Democratic Convention has nominated a State ticket. The platform which was adopted makes no mention of free silver or the national declaration of the party at Kansas City.

Trust Fund For Syracuse University.

By the will of Frank B. Hoyt, of Mottville, N. Y., which has been offered for probate, Syracuse University will get $40,000, a trust fund, the income of which is payable during their lives to the widow of the testator and his sister.

Deaths in New York State.

There were 10,038 death in New York in July, according to the bulletin of the State Health Commissioner, Mr. Lewis. The average number for the corresponding month for the last five years has been 11,581.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@	$ 19½
Firsts	18	@	19
Seconds	16½	@	17½
State dairy tubs, extra	—	@	18½
Imitation creamery	15	@	16
Factory, fancy	15½	@	16½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	9¾	@	9¾
Small	10¾	@	10½
Part skims, good to prime	6¾	@	7¾
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	22	@	23
State and Penn	22	@	23
Western—Choice	20	@	22
Kentucky—Choice	15	@	18
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	2 25
Medium, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, choice	2 70	@	2 75
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 75
White kidney, choice	2 15	@	2 20
Yellow eye, choice	2 20	@	2 25
Lima, Cal	2 70	@	2 80
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 90
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Red, fancy, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Gravenstein, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Duchess, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Huckleberries, per qt	5	@	9
Peaches, W. Md., per crate	1 25	@	1 75
Jersey, per basket	30	@	1 00
Md. and Del., per crate	75	@	1 25
Watermelons, per 100	4 00	@	16 00
Muskmelons, per bbl	50	@	1 75
Plums, per 8-lb. basket	35	@	75
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Seckel, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Le Conte, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	5 25	@	6 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Spring chickens, per lb	13½	@	14
Fowls, per lb	—	@	13
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	12
Ducks, per pair	40	@	75
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	$	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	11	@	13½
Spring chickens	11	@	20
Spring ducks, per lb	16	@	17
Geese, Eastern, per lb	—	@	15
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb	26	@	27
Prime	24	@	25
1900, choice	18	@	19
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	25	@	25½
1900, choice	18	@	19
1900, lower grades	14	@	17
Old odds	5½	@	10
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Best, per 100 lb	90	@	95
Common to fair, 100 lb	50	@	70
Straw, long rye	72½	@	77½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Long Island, per bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Sweets, per bbl	1 25	@	2 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	2 50	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl	50	@	60
Egg plant, per box	30	@	40
Tomatoes, per box	15	@	50
Squash, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Peas, per bag	50	@	1 25
Onions, Orange Co., per bag	1 25	@	2 00
L. I., red, per bbl	—	@	1 75
Conn., red, per bbl	—	@	1 75
Cucumbers, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Cucumber pickles, per 1000	1 25	@	2 25
Corn, per 100	50	@	1 25
Peppers, per bbl	60	@	75
Celery, per doz. bunches	15	@	60
Lima beans, per bag	50	@	1 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	50	@	75
Lettuce, per dozen	15	@	30
Okra, per basket	1 00	@	1 25
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
String beans, per bag	50	@	1 25
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	27	@	27½
Maple sugar, per lb	8	@	9
Maple syrup, per gal	70	@	80
Honey, N. Y. State, per lb	13½	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	6
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 60	@	3 90
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y.	—	@	80¾
No. 1 N. Duluth	76¾	@	78
No. 2 red	74¾	@	75½
Corn—No. 2 white	—	@	70¾
Oats—New No. 2	—	@	34
Track mixed	—	@	34
Rye—Western	60	@	60½
State	55½	@	56
Lard, city	10.10c	@	10.15c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	8	@	12
Calves, city dressed	10	@	13
Country dressed	9	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 00	@	3 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 60	@	5 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 45	@	7 45
Country dressed, per lb	10	@	10¼

WILL FIGHT THE MEAT TRUST.

Independent Butchers in New York City Form a Strong Combination.

New York City.—The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company has taken title to property at Eleventh avenue and Fortieth street. This is the independent company which was organized in July to furnish New Yorkers with meats at reasonable prices and thus break the monopoly of the Beef Trust in the metropolis.

The negotiations, which promise early relief to New York meat consumers, were concluded a few days ago. Among those present were Arthur Bloch, President of the New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company, and Aaron Buchsbaum, the Treasurer.

The new company has bought the Eleventh avenue property for $250,000, and will immediately begin to build. It will be ready for business next spring. Connections are being established in the West, so that the new company can bring Western beef to the city independently of the Trust.

Orders For Next Year's Delivery.

Railroad companies are placing orders freely for all kinds of rolling stock and equipment, and further business has been done in steel rails, for which the associated mills hold orders for 1,150,000 tons for next year's delivery.

Iron Trade Outlook.

The increasing scarcity of coke and of pig iron is a prominent feature of the iron trade. The outlook for furnaces dependent upon future supplies of coke is discouraging, and the present scarcity of pig iron is only partially relieved by arrivals of foreign material.

Shoe Trade Brisk.

Boot and shoe factories are getting good-sized orders, and distributers are urgent in their demands for quick deliveries.

Weather Favorable For Harvesting.

Weather conditions in the Northwest have been more favorable for harvesting and thrashing of spring wheat, but the work has been delayed by rain in some sections, and the early movement has not yet reached large proportions. Receipts of winter wheat at primary points are of good volume.

Pig Iron Production Crippled.

Pig iron production is crippled by inadequate fuel deliveries, and there is little promise of early relief owing to the larger demand for motive power and cars in other branches of trade.

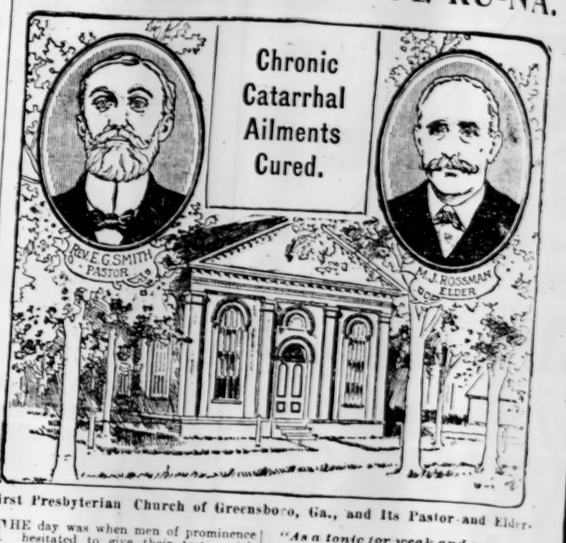
Immense Crops in Canada.

The yield of wheat, oats and barley in the Northwest Territories of Canada—Manitoba and the country west of it—will be enormous this year, according to an authority on grain. It is estimated that there will be 68,000,000 bushels of wheat, 39,000,000 bushels of oats, and 7,000,000 bushels of barley. This will tax the capacity of the railroads.

The Cotton Crop of Texas.

The cotton crop of Texas for this year was 2,207,259 bales, a decrease of 801,027 over last year.

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

THE day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong indorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

A dignified representative of the Presbyterian church in the person of Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed. In this statement the Rev. Smith is supported by an elder in his church.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth.

"My little boy, seven years of age, had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific.

"*As a tonic for weak and worn out people it has a few or no equals.*"—*Rev. E. G. Smith.*

Mr. M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place has used Peruna, and in a recent letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows:

"For a long time I was troubled with catarrh of the kidneys, and tried many remedies, all of which gave me no relief. Peruna was recommended to me by several friends, and after using a few bottles I am pleased to say that the long looked-for relief was found and *I am now enjoying better health than I have for years, and can heartily recommend Peruna to all similarly afflicted. It is certainly a grand medicine.*"—*M. J. Rossman.*

Catarrh is essentially the same wherever located. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR WOMAN'S EYE

The Sanative, Antiseptic, Cleansing, Purifying, Beautifying Properties of CUTICURA SOAP render it of Priceless Value to Women.

Much that every woman should know is told in the circular wrapped about the SOAP.

The Handing Down of Husbands.

The report that a recently deceased New York woman left her husband by will to another woman has been published, and has attracted no little attention. It will be interesting to note the result of this testamentary disposition of a peculiar kind of personal property by one who has been supposed to have only a life interest in the premises. For the sake of establishing a precedent we should like to see the gentleman who was thus disposed of enter a demurrer to the carrying out of that particular provision of the will with which he is most concerned. It may be, of course, that he was thus devised to another of his own free will and with his consent. Still, the individual owes it to his sex to have the legality of the devisement either established or denied by the properly constituted authority. It will never do for the husbands of this land to submit tamely, and without a construction of the statutes by our judicial officers, to an alleged and newly discovered principle of law which reduces them to the level of a chattel, and which gives them no more to say as to their future than that which we accord to a horse, a dog, a family portrait, or a mahogany bedstead. The issue may be awaited by man with calmness, for it is hardly likely that with the machinery of the law in the hands of men the decision will in any way affect his rights. Nevertheless, an authoritative decision should be rendered with all due promptness, and we trust that the marital legacy immediately involved will not delay in subjecting the principle involved to the severest test the courts will permit.—Harper's Weekly.

When there's precious little of anything it's nearly always precious.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

About ninety-nine per cent. of the starch made in the United States is made from corn.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The average duration of life in towns is calculated at thirty-eight